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EXAMINER	
MAIS, MARK A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 07/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/835,821	EIKKULA, JARI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mark A. Mais	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 February 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,7,8,11-14,21,22,29,33,34 and 37* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *5,6, 9, 10, 15-20, 23-28, 30-32, 35, and 36* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *03 February 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 19 and 20 recite the limitation "the CAMEL-related information". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claims. The examiner will interpret this as "CAMEL-related information." Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-4, 7-8, 13, and 21, 22, 29, 33, 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Yoakum et al. (USP 6,735,621).

5. With regard to claims 1 and 13, Yoakum et al. discloses a method for providing a network node **[Service Control Gateway (SCG), col. 2, lines 64-66]** with service reference information

in an IP-based system using an IP telephony signaling protocol **[SIP]**, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

adding service reference information to an IP telephony signaling message **[the IP Network 108 uses SIP, and it is inherent that a network using SIP must be able to add/separate/use the service reference information delivered in the SIP messages]**

and sending an IP telephony signaling protocol message to the network node **[An SIP message is sent from the IP Network 108 to the SCG 1, see Abstract]**.

6. With regard to claim 2, Yoakum et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol message is a message initiating a session **[SIP INVITE, col. 2, lines 14-24]**.

7. With regard to claim 3, Yoakum et al. discloses routing a call to the network node via an entry point **[Fig. 1, Number Server 107 is an entry point between Network 1 and the IP Network, col. 4, lines 60-63]** and performing said adding in the entry point **[the number server 107 can proxy messages to other SIP nodes and receives/converts all called party addresses to numerical values prior to sending them back to Network 1, col. 5, lines 6-12]**.

8. With regard to claim 4, Yoakum et al. discloses that the address of the entry point is added as service reference information to the IP telephony signaling protocol message **[the called number (address) is replaced with the new address based on the proxy results for the TCAP-to-SIP and SIP-to-TCAP replacements, col. 5, lines 3-12]**.

9. With regard to claim 7, Yoakum et al. discloses that the IP telephony signaling protocol message is a response message acknowledging a message invoking a session **[upon call data being received at the entry point, an SIP INVITE message is encoded and then sent back, col. 6, lines 29-55]**.

10. With regard to claim 8, Yoakum et al. discloses receiving an IP telephony signaling protocol message in a network node serving a called subscriber and adding at least the address of the network node serving a called subscriber as service reference information to the response message **[the called number (address) is replaced with the new address based on the proxy results for the TCAP-to-SIP and SIP-to-TCAP replacements, col. 5, lines 3-12]**.

11. With regard to claim 21, Yoakum et al. discloses a

user equipment **[Fig. 1, interpreted as user equipment in IP Network 108]**, a first network node **[Fig. 1, IP Network 108]**, a second network node **[Fig. 1, Service Control Gateway (SCG 1), col. 2, lines 64-66]**

wherein

the first network node **[Fig. 1, IP Network 108]** is arranged to add service reference information relating to a call made to the user equipment to an IP telephony signaling protocol **[the IP Network 108 uses SIP, and it is inherent that the IP network must be able to add/separate/use the service reference information delivered in the SIP messages]** message to the second network node **[Fig. 1, Service Control Gateway (SCG 1), col. 2, lines 64-66]**; and

the second network node is arranged to separate the service reference information from the IP telephony signaling protocol message **[Fig. 1, SCG 101 stores and adds information in TCAP messages into SIP messages from Network 1, col. 3, lines 16-25; and vice-versa when it receives messages bound for Network 1 from the IP Network, col. 2, lines 36-40]**.

12. With regard to claim 22, Yoakum et al. discloses that the address of the first node is added as a service reference information to the IP telephony signaling protocol message **[Fig. 1, SCG 101 stores and adds information in TCAP messages into SIP messages from Network 1, col. 3, lines 16-25; and vice-versa when it receives messages bound for Network 1 from the IP Network, col. 2, lines 36-40; moreover, this is a function performed in SIP when creating SIP messages; e.g. SIP INVITE, col. 2, lines 14-24]**.

13. With regard to claim 29, Yoakum et al. discloses a

user equipment **[Fig. 1, interpreted as user equipment in IP Network 108]**, a first network node **[Fig. 1, IP Network 108]**, a second network node **[Fig. 1, Service Control Gateway (SCG 1), col. 2, lines 64-66]**

wherein the first network node **[Fig. 1, IP Network 108]** is arranged to add first service reference information relating to a call made to the user equipment to an IP telephony signaling protocol initiating a session **[the IP Network 108 uses SIP, and it is inherent that the IP network must be able to add/separate/use the service reference information delivered in the SIP messages; this function is performed in SIP when creating SIP INVITE; e.g. SIP INVITE, col. 2, lines 14-24]**, to send the IP telephony signaling protocol message initiating a

message to the second network node **[Fig. 1, the SIP message is sent form the IP network to Network 1 via SCG 1]**;

to receive a response message acknowledging the IP telephony signaling protocol message initiating a session and to separate second service reference information relating to the call from the SIP response message **[the IP Network 108 uses SIP, and it is inherent that the IP network must be able to add/separate/use the service reference information delivered in the SIP messages from SCG 1]**; and

the second network node **[Fig. 1, Service Control Gateway (SCG 1), col. 2, lines 64-66]**; is arranged to separate the first service reference information from the IP telephony signaling protocol message initiating a session and to add the second reference information to the response message and to send the response message to the first network node **[Fig. 1, SCG 101 stores and adds information in TCAP messages into SIP messages from Network 1, col. 3, lines 16-25; and vice-versa when it receives messages bound for Network 1 from the IP Network, col. 2, lines 36-40; moreover, this is a function performed in SIP when creating SIP messages; e.g. SIP INVITE, col. 2, lines 14-24; when call data is received at the entry point, an SIP INVITE message is encoded and then sent back, col. 6, lines 29-55; thus, there is a back and forth of adding addresses and separating reference information between the two network nodes, e.g., the called number (address) is replaced with the new address based on the proxy results for the TCAP-to-SIP and SIP-to-TCAP replacements, col. 5, lines 3-12]**.

14. With regard to claims 33 and 34, Yoakum et al. discloses a network node **[Fig. 1, IP Network 108]** in a communications system providing IP telephony, wherein the network node comprises means for adding/separating service reference information to an IP telephony signaling message **[the IP Network 108 uses SIP, and it is inherent that a network using SIP must be able to add/separate/use the service reference information delivered in the SIP messages]**.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 11, 12, 14, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoakum et al.

17. With regard to claims 11, 12, and 14, Yoakum et al. does not specifically disclose that the telephony signaling protocol is OSA, Parlay API, or H.323. However, such signaling protocols are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Moreover, adding service reference information to each of these well-known telephony standards is the ***intent*** of these protocols. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

have added service reference information to not only SIP—but to OSA, Parlay API, or H.323—because service protocols (such as SIP) provide call control that is used to establish, modify, and terminate multimedia sessions (calls) and provide call setup, modification, and termination functions **[col. 2, lines 11-16]**.

18. With regard to claim 37, Yoakum et al. does not specifically disclose that the network node comprises a call state control function. However, such functionality is well known in the art. SIP provides call control functionalities used to establish, modify, and terminate multimedia sessions (calls) and provide call setup, modification, and termination functions **[col. 2, lines 11-16]**. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided for a network node with call control state functionalities because gateways between networks provide the means to call control such as set-up and teardown (as well as billing).

Allowable Subject Matter

19. Claims 5-6, 9-10, 15-20, 23-28, 30-32, 35, and 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

(a) Uskela (USP, 7,043,246), Routing of call made to subscriber.

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark A. Mais whose telephone number is 572-272-3138. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 5am-4pm.

22. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571-272-3174. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

23. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

MAM
3/3/2006